

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the week. Three cents per copy (Sunday excepted). Ten dollars per year, or at rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months. Sunday edition included, free of postage.

All notices, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Advertisements and notices will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

SAMPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACA.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 167

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

BOWERY THEATRE—JACK HARKAWAY.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHES.

PARK THEATRE—COLONEL SELLERS.

KALLAGHER'S THEATRE—ROSEDALE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—TOMMY AND JULIE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—SMILE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—CYMBELINE.

CHICKERING HALL—THE TELEPHONE.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—TESTIMONIAL.

TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.

THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.

HELLER'S THEATRE—PRINCEIDIGITION.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and returning, carrying the triple edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer and generally clear or partly cloudy, probably with a thunder storm and heavy rain in the early morning or the afternoon.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was more active, but not up to the business of last week. In the afternoon, in response to a strong attempt to bull the coal stocks, they advanced slightly. Gold opened and closed at 107½. Government bonds were firm and late in the day something higher, while railroad were irregular. Money on call continues easy at 2½ per cent.

THE LEADING CONTENDERS now is, Where is the Russian fleet going?

THE CUSTOM HOUSE WEIGHERS had an opportunity to defend themselves yesterday, and they made good use of it.

HAVING PAID ITS DEBTS, the Academy of Design now proposes to give free instructions in art. There is no city where such teachings are more needed.

THE STORY OF DAMON AND PYTHIAS is cast into the shade by that of the Missouri man who has just barely escaped being hanged for a murder committed by his brother.

ANOTHER STORY of the New York policeman is told in our columns this morning, and it lacks the familiar features of such tales, the victim having been a woman.

MR. O'CONNOR'S ADDRESS to nearly three hundred young lawyers who graduated yesterday was full of noble injunctions which some established members of the Bar might follow with credit to themselves and benefit to the community.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY does not intend to be deaf to offers of compromise by the crooked whiskey dealers; but neither does he discontinue legal pressure. Such a state of affairs generally means that settlement in full is to be obtained.

SOME OF OUR CITIZENS are complaining of what once was considered a special evidence of divine favor; they find their Croton water has an interesting tendency. Let them console themselves with the thought that an intermittent spring was one of the treasures reserved for princes.

EX-POLICEMAN CLARRY was acquitted yesterday, but it is hardly likely that his success will tempt other officers into mischief. Juries are as likely to be unreasonable in one direction as the other, especially when controlled by that instinct of self-preservation which the policeman's club has aroused lately.

ANOTHER LAMENTABLE CASE of insanity in a wealthy and prominent man points a moral which business men should heed more frequently than they do. To suddenly end a successful business career at the grave is bad enough, but to close it at the door of a lunatic asylum is a thousand times worse. Yet Dr. Ayer's end is exactly that for which hundreds of rich men are preparing themselves, and without the slightest excuse.

A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION has been instructed to report upon the advisability of restoring the custom of corporal punishment to the schools. This order was adopted on the same evening in which was passed a resolution deducting three and a half per cent from the teachers' salaries. Moral.—When a person accepts reduced pay he should have additional and meritorious work imposed upon him, this being the usual fate of underpaid people.

THE WEATHER.—As we indicated in yesterday's weather article, the great area of high pressure has continued to move to the southwest, and the zone of territory embracing the British Provinces, the New England and Middle States and the lake region as well as the upper valley of the Mississippi, has been visited by light rains, except at Leavenworth, where the fall was quite heavy. The lowest pressures are now in areas extending from the trans-Mississippi States through the far northern portions of Canada to the vicinity of Newfoundland. The regions devastated by the forest fires have, therefore, been lightly sprinkled with rains of short duration, and the condition of affairs therein is not much improved. The thermal areas continue to extend into the northwestern and northeastern regions, and the lowest temperature being now in Nova Scotia and the lower St. Lawrence Valley decided contrasts of temperature and pressure are presented in the lower Ohio Valley, where a tornado may be developed. The heat in this city yesterday was very great, but the general temperature was less than that indicated by thermometers along the streets. As we supposed was probable, a thunder storm was apparent to the westward toward night, with indications of increasing and threatening cloudiness at this city. We may be certain that to-day will not pass without a sharp thunder storm and possibly heavy rain during its passage. The weather will grow still warmer during the day.

The Excitement in Utah.

Last Sunday morning, after the prophet Brigham Young had denounced war and destruction upon the enemies of the "Latter Day Saints" in general from his pulpit in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, the prophet Erastus Snow was deputed to do a little particular denunciation of the press, and especially of the New York Herald, which seems to have created an unusual commotion among the Mormon leaders of late. "You lying scribblers," he shouted, "are falsifying for the purpose of destroying the Saints; but you will not succeed!"

We advise the apostle Snow to keep his temper. So far as we know he has no occasion for alarm. If he has been party to the Mountain Meadows massacre or to any other murders we have not yet heard of it, and the Herald's object just now is to stir up the officers of justice and the administration at Washington to make thorough work of the investigation of numerous murders which District Attorney Howard has on hand. Why do Brigham Young and his apostles fall into a fury over a judicial investigation whose only object is to bring assassins to justice? We should have thought these prophets and head saints would be but too ready to help Mr. Howard and the other federal officers search out the authors of one of the most atrocious and wanton assassinations on record, which occurred within their Territory, in which Lee, one of their leading men, is known to have been a leading actor, and for which, certainly, all who had a share either in ordering, planning or executing it ought to be hanged.

The federal District Attorney and Marshal in Utah are making a judicial inquiry into the history of an atrocious murder of men, women and children. The Grand Jury, which assembles on the 21st, and is composed for the greater part of citizens not Mormons, will hear the evidence of a large number of witnesses who have been subpoenaed because they are believed to know something about these murders. An ingenious attempt to blacken the character and destroy the efficiency of the District Attorney has broken down. Mr. Howard, it is found, can neither be bought nor scared, and so, suddenly, Young and the other prophets begin to bellow about persecution and to prophesy bloody times. All this is very silly, unless, indeed, these prophets have something to conceal—unless they have reason to fear for themselves at the hands of justice. If they are guiltless they can have nothing to conceal, and instead of denouncing the Herald they ought to be helping the District Attorney.

We copy from the Salt Lake Herald, the Mormon organ, a general denial of the reports that the Mormons are privately arming and drilling. "There is no occasion for alarm," says the Mormon journal; "yet two or three scoundrelly newspaper reporters have put in circulation a base lie which, if unchecked, might bring ruin and desolation upon a whole Territory." Here we do not agree with our contemporary. No newspaper report, even if it were entirely false, could ruin Utah or desolate it. That is all nonsense. If the Mormons are not arming and drilling misstatements in newspapers will do no harm; their falsehood will be quickly discovered, and therean end. Even if the Mormons are arming and drilling "ruin and desolation" will not follow unless they should, at the bidding of their prophets, commit the incredible folly of making war against the United States. We have several times said that we do not believe they will venture on this. It has never been their policy. Brigham Young has caused grass and forage to be burned, cattle to be driven off and farms to be destroyed, to impede the advance of federal troops; but he was careful even then to warn his people to keep their hands off federal soldiers. It was the Arkansas emigrant train which was murdered, and not Harney's or Sidney Johnston's army.

But the Mormon organ's denial comes too late. Our correspondent's reports of the arming and drilling in Utah are confirmed by a request for reinforcements made to the Secretary of War by Governor Emery. We do not suppose the Governor fears a violent and general uprising, but he knows very well the great power the Mormon leaders still have over the more ignorant part of their followers; he knows privately, in all probability from the District Attorney, that it may be necessary presently to arrest some of the higher Mormon chiefs; he "knows that a rescue may be attempted, and he means to be prepared against such an attempt." In all this he is wise. A letter which we print elsewhere to-day from our Salt Lake correspondent contains matter which may turn out to bring home to Brigham Young himself a guilty knowledge of the Mountain Meadows massacre. It is a very curious and extraordinary story which our correspondent relates; he is a careful and trained investigator, and it will be noticed that he does not give entire faith to the revelations of Thatcher or "Idaho Bill." But the identity of this man with one of the children saved from the massacre seems to be at least probable.

Now, we warn Brigham Young and his fellow prophets not to attempt any nonsense. If, as seems probable from the despatch of the federal District Attorney and from the reports of our own correspondent, there shall appear before the Grand Jury evidence warranting the arrest of Brigham and other prominent Mormons they must submit quietly. We have heard enough about blood and destruction. The country is not in a humor to stand much bluster from Young. If his arrest should be ordered he had better go at once and quietly give himself up. If the arrest of half a dozen other prophets should be ordered we advise them, also, to surrender at once and without the least bluster. Whoever is arrested will be tried; under the circumstances he is likely to have rather better than a fair trial, for almost any jury empaneled in Salt Lake is more likely to acquit than condemn an influential Mormon. But if Brigham Young himself should be found guilty of murder he will have to hang, and the Mormon leaders may as well make up their minds that they are no better than anybody else. The times when they could bar the advance of a fed-

eral army, when they could compel silence on pain of death in their capital, when they had an army of Indians at their command, when a "Gentile" was only tolerated in Utah, and they ruled as despots in the Territory—these times have gone by. Their influence over a great part of the Mormon population has been slowly on the wane ever since the Pacific Railroad was completed, and justice, which first made itself felt against Lee, will no longer be balked there. We hope the Attorney General is awake to what is going on in Utah, and that he will not fail to give the utmost support to the District Attorney and Marshal in their labors there.

News from the War.

After having been cut down in swaths at Batoum, as the excited correspondent of a London journal hastened to inform the world, the Russians, according to another correspondent at that place, are concentrating in front of the town preparatory to making a determined attack. Comparing the two stories and assuming that the Russian general is not a hotheaded fool who will recklessly sacrifice his troops against batteries that cut them down in swaths, we conclude that the recent fight before Batoum really resulted in an occupation of an advantageous position by the Russians. They are now probably about to push closer to the town, so as to be able to destroy the Turkish magazines established there. We do not believe that the Russians will seek to occupy Batoum, for it can be rendered untenable by the Ottoman fleet lying in the harbor. On the Danube side of the great arena of the war the Russians are massing their corps in such positions as will enable them to be rapidly directed toward the most favorable point or points of crossing into Bulgaria. If the northern front of the Turkish quadrilateral is cut a concentration of the troops at Rusehuk and Silistria against the Russians will be prevented, but the latter will be placed temporarily between two fires. It is therefore probable that in order to occupy the Turks at Silistria another crossing will be made below that fortress, and that a force will be thrown into Matchin or Hirsowa, and possibly Tulcha, so as to cause a further dispersion of the Turkish army. Thus the two railroad lines between the Black Sea and the Danube on which the Turks mainly rely for their supplies would be practically cut, for the Russian cavalry would quickly tear up the tracks by a series of dashes at the nearest points on these lines. Once the Russians establish a footing in force on the soil of Bulgaria we may look for a rapid concentration of the Turkish forces against them, when the fate of the Empire of the Sultan may be decided by a Sadowa or a Sedan.

Playing at Investigation.

The force of the examination into the charges of official incapacity and neglect brought against the Superintendent of the Banking Department was continued at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, the Superintendent's counsel raising an objection to nearly every question put to the adverse witnesses and the committee in many important instances, showing their knowledge of "how not to do it" by sustaining the objections. One witness, however, an expert who had examined into the affairs of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, threw a bombshell into the camp of the defence by the straightforwardness and clearness of his testimony. He showed that two hours' examination of the books must have enabled any competent person to discover that during Mr. Ellis' term of administration the entire dividends were made out of fraudulent entries; fraudulent entries were made of pretended assets and the whole revenue account from interest was falsified. An offer to prove that one hundred thousand dollars had been illegally added to the cost of the bank building by entries which must have been seen by the bank examiner, whose duty it was to ascertain the actual cost, was ruled out on the ground that the "dates of the items were prior to the examination," as if they could have been discovered if they had been made subsequent to the examination. The President of the United States Trust Company and two or three others testified that they had counselled Mr. Ellis to act cautiously and not create a panic by unnecessarily closing the Third Avenue Bank; but as they knew nothing of its wretched condition and rascally frauds their testimony did not benefit the Superintendent. Besides, Mr. Ellis did not ask their advice until after Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure. As this occurred the last week of July, 1875, Mr. Ellis could not have consulted them until August, and that was more than four months after the bank's rotten and fraudulent condition was officially made known to him, and less than two months before the bank shut its doors on its depositors by its own action.

The Fire Fiend in the Woods.

Our latest despatches from the scenes of the devastating fires now raging in Northern New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Canada give little encouragement for the hope that the march of the fire fiend will be stayed yet awhile. Reports from the Green Bay region in the Northwest indicate that the valuable timber lands bordering Lake Michigan are on fire, and that nothing but a heavy rain can prevent the destruction of an immense extent of forest as well as other property. The light rains of yesterday had no effect on the raging fires, which first scorch the trees and lesser vegetation into a condition of absolute dryness and then devour them with irresistible flames. The intense heat developed by these tempests of fire drives those who would combat them to a distance and renders their efforts vain. In districts where the undergrowth is thick and dry "backfiring" is but a desperate measure after all, and should not be adopted unless for the protection of valuable mill buildings or villages. Forest fires are best fought when they are descending hillsides, and, as we stated yesterday, by felling a belt of trees toward and from the advancing flames. Our weather indications point to the probability of light rains over the devastated regions, but we fear that their effects will be inconceivable.

M. Simon's Resignation.

Ultramontane agitation will not be fruitless certainly if it forces the reorganization of the Ministry in France; but it is very likely to prove that it might better be fruitless, so far as touches the real interests of the Church, than to score such a victory; for the necessary consequence must be a Ministry more in sympathy with the ideas of the Left or a recurrence to elementary difficulties that the clergy should especially desire to avoid. On the 4th inst. the Assembly, by an overwhelming vote, authorized the government to "use the legal means at its disposal" for the repression of the clerical demonstrations, which had gone to such lengths that they not only threatened the tranquility of the country, but bade fair by their declarations as to Rome to compromise the relations of France with the government of Italy. There was no doubt when the vote was cast that it expressed the intention of the House to rebuke the spirit that inspired these disturbances and to furnish the government a required moral support for energetic action; but the phraseology of the order of the day rather opened a new issue than determined the one already open. The authorization for the government to "use the legal means at its disposal" necessarily provoked the inquiry, What are the legal means at the disposal of the government for dealing with ecclesiastics who seem to exceed the limits of their function and provoke political agitation? This was the ground for a battle between the republicans, who demanded that the government should not palter with the evil, and those supporters of the agitation whom it has been said the Marshal President does not regard with the greatest aversion. In this conflict, teased by the republicans and taken to task by the President, M. Simon has found that it was a bitter glory to hold a pre-eminence in which the logic of circumstances had thrust him, to the exclusion of the more legitimate head of the dominant party, and has resigned, the resignation being promptly accepted. As usual, the fall of the Ministry was felt on the Bourse, and of course the city was full of rumors of clerical and Orleanist intrigues. The resignation of a French Ministry unaccompanied by general consternation, an agitated Bourse and startling rumors would be unprecedented. Nothing certain is known as to M. Simon's successor, but the crisis is said to be regarded as grave, and the Left is preparing to make the most of it.

Slaughter of the Innocents.

Governor Robinson has freely availed himself of the privilege conferred on the Executive by the amended constitution of vetoing such items in an appropriation bill as may seem to him to be undesirable and approving such as are objectionable. The Governor, exercising this salutary power, has rejected the extravagant appropriation of one million dollars for work on the new Capitol, contained in the Supply bill, and over half a million in smaller items, embracing amounts for law libraries, asylums, hospitals, reformatories, monuments and the relief of private individuals. The Governor gives a reason for his rejection of each item, mainly based on constitutional objections or the untimeliness of generosity while the country is in a condition of business paralysis and general depression. There will, of course, be a difference of opinion as to the expediency of some portions of the Governor's action, but the lesson of economy and of strict observance of constitutional requirements which he reads to the Legislature will be useful. It is understood that an appropriation of half a million for work on the Capitol would meet the Governor's approval, and this is all that ought to be used during the next twelve months. The rigid economy which induces the Governor to veto appropriations for reformatory and charitable institutions, and for law libraries, seems to render it difficult for him to withhold his approval of the Omnibus bill, which sweeps away a number of utterly useless offices in the New York city government, and lays the foundation for far more important reductions in the expenses of the departments.

The Genesis of the Carnival.

New York, we suppose, will be accused of having attempted to make a carnival and of failing. Nothing could be further from the fact. No one asked for a carnival and few understood what it was to be. But a few persons who claimed to have introduced the Mardi Gras of New Orleans into Cincinnati and other cities assumed the responsibility and obtained a certain measure of pecuniary support. They made many promises which, it is now evident, were not intended to be kept, and it is to be hoped that the result will teach the respectable citizens whose names they abused a much needed lesson in prudence. Mayor Ely very wisely refused to allow the dignity of his position to give sanction to the deception. The carnival was brought into this city, like any other circus, merely to make money for its managers, and no doubt they succeeded well. Hotels, restaurants, advertisers, tradesmen, merchants, and fools who like the notoriety of acting as harlequins in a street parade, were mulcted, it is said, to the extent of about fifteen thousand dollars. Upon his borrowed capital the carnival appears to have been established, and we judge that very little of it was expended. Who has the money that was subscribed we are not yet sure, but it is impossible that it should have been expended on the most miserable show ever permitted to occupy the streets of the city. Some of the facts connected with the disgraceful burlesque are given elsewhere, and we hope that the imposition so daringly practised on our citizens will meet with the award it so richly merits.

Gone Up.

Dr. Isaac Hayes made a vigorous attempt yesterday to discover a passage for his famous horse car, slow coach, tenement house property owners', anti-railroad transit bill through the Assembly, but the obstacles in its way were too great to be overcome, and, to despite his well known energy and perseverance, he failed. Immense icebergs floated down upon him in the shape of Assemblymen Purdy, Ecclesine, Moller, Heppner, Hogeboom, Alvord and Mitchell, all of whom turned a very

cold shoulder to the bill. They may, indeed, be said to have raised Kane with its prospects, and to have set it adrift without rudder or compass on an open sea. The desperate effort to move it forward was defeated by so large a vote as to bring despair to the hearts of all the horse car corporations in the city. The abomination may now be considered as dead as if it had been carried out in the schooner United States, seventeen years ago, and sunk in Baffin's Bay. Nevertheless, if Dr. Hayes should start on another political voyage he would be likely to encounter its ghost at the poll.

The State Apportionment.

A census of the inhabitants of the State of New York is taken at intervals of ten years, and the State census falls midway between the preceding and succeeding federal censuses. The last federal enumeration was taken in 1870 and the next will be in 1880; the last State census was taken in 1875 and the next will be in 1885. The State constitution makes it the duty of the next Legislature after each enumeration to reconstruct the Senate and Assembly districts, giving, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants to each. This duty was neglected by the last Legislature and falls to the present. Both branches of this Legislature being republican it was expected that they would attempt to gerrymander the State with a purpose to give the republican party undue strength in the Legislature for the ensuing ten years. But the bill reported by Senator Woodin, which will probably pass, is so much fairer to the democrats than they had any reason to anticipate that we do not believe Governor Robinson will think himself justified in vetoing it. It gives to the cities of New York and Brooklyn three Senators and eight Assemblymen over the present number. Governor Robinson cannot afford to veto such a bill, for the gain of members in these two cities may determine whether the next Legislature will be democratic or republican. It is really the fairest bill of the kind ever framed in this State by the representatives of a dominant party, its fairness being no doubt due to the fact that the veto power is in the hands of the opposition. Mr. Woodin's bill will probably pass both branches, and Governor Robinson cannot veto it without hazarding the supremacy of his party in the next Legislature. The three additional votes in the Senate and the eight in the Assembly from the great democratic counties of New York and Kings may determine the party complexion of the next Legislature. If the bill is vetoed neither county will gain any additional members, although both are entitled to gains by the large increase of their population. The fact that the gain in Assemblymen is not in proportion to the gain in Senators is no valid argument against the proposed apportionment. The constitution requires the Senators to be apportioned on the simple basis of population, but it modifies this rule in relation to the Assemblymen by the provision which gives each county at least one member of Assembly without regard to its population. The consequence is that several counties must have Assemblymen which would not be entitled to them by the mere numbers of the census. The remaining Assemblymen are to be distributed after these members are assigned, and it is not politics but arithmetic which prevents an increase of Assemblymen in New York and Kings in the exact ratio of their increase in Senators.

Governor Hampton Succeeds.

The Bourbons of both sides in South Carolina united their forces to defeat the selection of Judge Willard to be Chief Justice of the State. The Patterson clan of republicans hated Judge Willard for his honorable and dignified conduct during the counting of the State vote; the Bourbon democrats opposed him because they wanted an extreme partisan for Chief Justice. Governor Hampton supported the election of Judge Willard and he was chosen by a large majority, to the delight of every sensible man, of both colors, in South Carolina. Judge Willard is an able jurist, a dignified and impartial judge, and he showed himself the fearless opponent of corruption and misgovernment last year. Some people say that there is to be but one party in South Carolina for some time to come. Well, if such men as Governor Hampton are at the head of it and it selects such men as Judge Willard to prominent places, we can wait.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Very few Russians can read or write.

Lamar must weigh two hundred pounds.

Rathbun took his ladies in a public bar dress.

This week, Saturday, Mme. Esposito will sail for Russia.

William Lloyd Garrison will spend the summer in Europe.

No neighborhood should be without mosquitoes and melons.

Judge Charles P. Daly knows quite a good deal about Geography.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis is a chunky sort of a man; not very fat, either.

When you want to set your watch wrong ask a railroad man what time it is.

Catherine Clayton will soon burn down another reporter's imagination.

William Winter, the poet, will help the goals to climb the Alps this summer.

Mayor Ely is an honest man who ought not to feel too much with his dyspepsia.

A Boston man yesterday heard that in Kalifat there are six different ways of cooking beans.

The United States and Russia possess horses in greater numbers than other nations do.

When you come to consider what great geniuses he whipped, Grant is a good deal of a man.

Murder Halstead likes green turtle soup, and he would get tired even if he did go to Constantinople.

Hon. General James W. Hunt is as naked on the top of his head as the sour side of a postage stamp.

Old General Sherman is about the only big man we have who has the bravery to say that his soul is his own.

Worcester Press.—"A California newspaper says that the new and elegant jail at Redwood City is now open to the public."

Banbury News.—"Always speak well of the dead, and once in a while a good word of the living, if you have the time."

In Arkansas neckties are cheap. The crowd pines one round your neck, slings it over a tree, and it doesn't cost you anything.

A Freuchman, criticizing the effort of laymen to speak in pulpit, makes a suggestive remark about "the frock coat taking the place of the surplice."

Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is at the New York. Señor Don Luis Polo de Bernabé, Third Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Alderman.

THE WAR.

The Independence of Roumania Certain To Be Proclaimed.

PREPARING TO CROSS THE DANUBE

General Activity of the Russian Army—Significant Movements.

THE STRUGGLE IN ASIA

Attitude of the African Moslems—Position of Egypt.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

[SEE GAZETTE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 17, 1877.

The Herald correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that there is the best authority for stating that the proclamation of Roumanian independence has been positively fixed for May 22. All hesitation is now at an end, and Roumania has decided to cast in her lot with Russia and to make a bold effort to shake off once and forever the yoke of Turkey. Whether the great Powers will permit her to take her place among the nations and recognize her as a sovereign State remains yet to be seen; but there can be no question that this is decidedly the best opportunity the principality has yet had to strike for complete freedom from foreign domination. The Chamber of Deputies have voted a credit of \$2,000,000 for the maintenance of the army.

The Political Correspondence says the Roumanian Ministers have made arrangements with the Russian authorities to further expedite the passage of the Russians through Roumania. Prince Charles has informed the Grand Duke Nicholas that, in token of Roumania's sympathy with the Russian cause, the Russians would be allowed to pass through Bucharest.

In the Hungarian Chamber yesterday, Deputy Hefly asked the government whether, in consequence of events in Roumania, they did not consider the time had arrived to take decided action in conjunction with the other Powers to insist upon the maintenance of the Treaty of Paris. Premier Tisza pointed out that Russia's action in Roumania was not in contravention of that treaty.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

Simultaneously with this announcement in regard to Roumania comes the intelligence of Russian movements that indicate an immediate attempt to force the passage of the Danube. The Herald correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that at the end of the present week all the Russian corps will take up strategic positions, with a view to the immediate passage of the river. It is certain that the crossing will take place at Giurgevo. Sixty thousand men have been concentrated at that point, and all the necessary preparations will be completed by the time above mentioned. A correspondent at Bucharest, after recording the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to that city, says that the campaign will now proceed according to the original programme, the Roumanian army remaining on the defensive within its own territory, the Russians crossing the Danube at eight points simultaneously and pressing forward toward the Balkans with all possible rapidity, leaving behind in Bulgaria civil officials charged with the reorganization of the institutions. A despatch from Rusehuk Tuesday says:—"A great movement has commenced among the Russian troops on the opposite bank at Giurgevo. Eight battalions of Russian infantry, several batteries of artillery and squadrons of cavalry passed through Giurgevo following the road to Simintza. They have a considerable force at Komana. Desultory firing is going on. The Turkish troops," adds the despatch, "are enthusiastic." A Pera despatch, dated Tuesday, says:—"The Russians are apparently attempting to force the Danube, or by a maneuver draw away the Turks from other points. Up to last night, however, they were not successful." From Bucharest comes the intelligence that there was a two hours' cannonade between Turtukol and Ottenitza yesterday. The Russian heavy batteries at Turtukol throw shells into the Turkish defenses at Matchin.

A despatch from Bucharest says the Roumanians lost 110 killed and wounded in the artillery engagement between Kalifat and Widdin. The Russians have constructed a battery of heavy guns at Ghicest to stop navigation through an arm of the old Danube. Extensive movements of Russian troops are taking place between Galatz and Ploesti. The cannonade between Turtukol and Ottenitza recommenced at noon yesterday.

Relative to the continual cannonading on the Danube a Vienna despatch says:—"Although the losses are kept secret it seems they have been considerable, especially at Kalifat, where several hundred men are said to have been killed and a portion of the works destroyed. It has been somewhat the same at Ottenitza."

SECRECY OF THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

A Vienna despatch says the greatest possible secrecy is observed as to the movement of the Russian troops; still, from various indications it would appear that the troops on the left wing which had at first extended all along the lower Danube have gradually been drawn nearer to Galatz, Reni and Ibrail. As for the troops which have passed Bucharest, they are reported to be bearing on Ottenitza, in order to better disguise their movements. There are comparatively small numbers actually in position on the Danube. Most are echeloned further back, points being chosen at cross roads so that troops may be moved in one or another direction; thus those south of Bucharest may be available for advance either on Ottenitza or Giurgevo. At the same time there are signs that a Russian column is moving still further westward. This column is kept the most backward, so that it may be meant for Turna-Magurel, opposite Nikopol, or for Simintza, opposite Silistria. It will take some time, it seems, before the whole force is in position. According to an estimate not more than half can be said to be already so, with all their ap-